THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Government/UT Administration which have to implement the various police reforms measures. The Centre can at best persuade the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the Police Administration to meet the expectations of the people Review meetings had been held from time to time. The Model Police Act drafted by Soli Sorabjee Committee has been circulated to all States on 31st October, 2006 for information and appropriate consideration. As per available information, States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have either enacted police legislation or amended their existing Police Act.

(b) As per Article 239AA of the Constitution, Entries 1 (Public Order), 2 (Police) and 18 (Land) of the 'State List' of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution in respect of the National Capital Territory of Delhi are within the purview of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) In the light of the Supreme Court judgement in Writ Petition No. 310/96-Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India and Others and also concomitant provisions of the Model Police Act, the Central Government has decided to make suitable legislative changes in respect of Delhi and Chandigarh and issue executive instructions in place of enacting a separate UT Police Act in respect of other Union Territories.

**Coastal police stations**

2234. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of coastal police stations under the central scheme have been started in the country; and

(b) whether there is any restrictions imposed by the existing Coastal Act to construct police stations building in coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, approved by the Government of India, is under implementation in the nine coastal States and four coastal Union Territories. Out of 73 approved coastal police stations, the construction work of buildings has been completed in 35 police stations. The remaining 38 coastal police stations are in various stages of construction. However, the States have been advised to make coastal police stations operational with the trained manpower available with the States. Out of the 73 coastal police stations approved under the Scheme, 64 coastal police stations have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3) and Kerala (1) Maharashtra (12), Tamil Nadu (12), Orissa (5), Karnataka (5), Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman (1).

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has declared the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and back waters which are influenced by tidal action (in the landward

side) upto 500 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL) and the land between the Low Tide Line (LTL) and the HTL as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ); and it imposes certain restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes, etc. in the said Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). For any coastal police station proposed to be constructed within the CRZ, there is a statutory requirement for permission under the said Act.

**Missing girls from North-East**

2235. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of girls missing or abducted from entire North-Eastern States during the last three years;

(b) the total number of cases registered in this regard, State-wise;

(c) out of this, how many girls have been rescued during the period;

(d) whether it is a fact that these North-Eastern girls are being forced to work as sex workers;

(e) whether Government has made some policy for their rehabilitation and bring them back to normal social life; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per statistics provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1765, 1707 and 2066 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls were registered in North Eastern States comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. State/UT wise number of cases registered under kidnapping and abduction of women and girls during 2006-2008 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained separately by NCRB. However, State/UT wise cases reported under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, during 2006-2008 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking and has issued a comprehensive Advisory dated 9.9.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched a comprehensive scheme—"Ujjawala" for prevention of trafficking, and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The scheme provides for shelter, food, counseling, legal support, and also vocational training to help the victims in rehabilitation.